

# Herald Tribune

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DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:  
While clouds, temp. 24-26 (43-79),  
cloudy, clearing later. Yesterday's temp. 13-16  
45-61. LONDON: Cloudy with occasional rain.  
10-14 (50-57). Tomorrow's temp. 13-16  
55-61. CHAMPAIGN, ILL.: Partly  
cloudy, temp. 10-14 (50-57). NEW YORK: Partly  
cloudy and cooler. Temp. 10-14 (50-57).  
Yokohama's temp. 10 (50-57).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER - PAGE 2

Austria	..... 8.8	Lebanon	..... 21.00
Belgium	..... 14.50	Luxembourg	..... 14.10
Denmark	..... 2.25	Morocco	..... 1.10
France	..... 1.10	Netherlands	..... 1.10
Germany	..... 1.10	Norway	..... 2.25
Greece	..... 1.10	Portugal	..... 1.10
India	..... 1.10	Spain	..... 1.10
Italy	..... 1.10	Sweden	..... 1.10
Japan	..... 1.10	Switzerland	..... 1.10
U.S. Military (Est.)	..... 1.10	Turkey	..... 1.10
Yugoslavia	..... 1.10		

28,303

PARIS, MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1974

Established 1887

## Blackmail Seen in Security Leak To U.S. Military

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (NYT).—The White House told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last summer that a government official who participated in the investigation of the unauthorized passing of National Security Council documents to the Pentagon had, in effect, sought to blackmail his way to a more important job by threatening to make secret material public, sources said.

### Issinger Tap Reported on Aird in 1971

White House Claims  
Tails Are Incorrect

AN CLEVELAND, Calif., Jan. 13 (Reuters).—A report that

Richard A. Kissinger ordered a tap placed in the office of Defense Secretary Melvin R. D. in 1971 during a wave of spying and suspicion in the White House and the Pentagon was called incorrect today by White House officials.

White House officials said that the story "wrong in all its details."

The Chicago Sun-Times, in a report quoting what it described as former White House officials, that Mr. Kissinger, then

identical adviser on national security, wanted to determine whether his secret diplomatic taps were being leaked to the news media.

The newspaper story followed a press report that the Pentagon was spying on Mr. Kissinger during the same period.

In Egypt, the Associated Press reported that Mr. Kissinger had been told that he arranged the "tapping" of Mr. Kissinger's office phone, "I think it is a mad, vicious, outrageous lie," he

said. The American Broadcasting Co. said on a news program Friday that the White House had denied the report.

Mr. Kissinger's head of Gen. Alexander Haig Jr. was deputy at the time, had identified the general as a key figure in the reported

leak. The Sun-Times said yesterday that another well-placed White House official said that, early in 1971, a microphone was found in a lamp in an office belonging to one of Mr. Kissinger's aides.

The office was being used for all technical planning discussions on Vietnam and the strategic arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union.

There was a suspicion then that the tapping of military officials was being done to obtain details of planning discussions, the paper said.

The article was the latest report to claim that someone within the National Security Council was leaking information to the press.

Mr. Kissinger, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1971, said in a statement issued by the White House Friday night that he did not deny that there had been a leak, but that the news conveyed an incorrect impression of the knowledge and

of Mr. Kissinger's aides. The Chicago Tribune said today that President Nixon wanted to know what Mr. Kissinger's aides told him that the military was spying on Mr. Kissinger.

According to accounts of the spy operation, some of the information obtained later leaked to the press.

Spanish Basques, killed by France, in Hunger Strike

U. France, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—The Spanish Basque militants used of disobeying, an order to leave northern France was hunger strike yesterday in prison in this town near the

border. The court in nearby Bayonne had that they should be sent to their trial, but they were imprisoned here Friday and today after the prosecutor said the ruling.

All 12 Basque militants were away from the border following last month's arrest in Madrid of Spanish leader Luis Carrero Blanco.



ARAB UNION—Libyan leader Col. Moammar Qadhafi (left) and Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba signing accord Saturday after agreeing to union between their two countries.

## Tunisia, Libya Agree on Merger, Other Arab States Are Skeptical

From Wire Dispatches

TUNIS, Jan. 13.—Tunisia and Libya yesterday announced they will merge into one single country but some other Arab states

appeared skeptical about the outcome of the venture as proposed by two such disparate states.

Previous attempts during the last 15 years to merge Arab nations have failed and some Arab commentators outside Libya and Tunisia doubted that the two countries could succeed in carrying out the dream of uniting the Arab world.

The proposed union was announced in a brief communiqué here after President Habib Bourguiba, 70, of Tunisia and Libya's leader, Col. Moammar Qadhafi, 31, secretly met on the Tunisian island of Djerba.

The communiqué said the two countries would unite into a single republic—one president, government, army, constitution and flag—the Arab Islamic Republic.

President Bourguiba said that a referendum on the union, which was initially set for Jan. 18, would be postponed to March 20 "for reasons of procedure."

The referendum was at first announced for Jan. 18, in a statement read by Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohammed Masmoudi. Libyans also will vote on the merger on March 20.

In Libya's main cities, the new day to joyful demonstrations, the Libyan News Agency reported. Here in the Tunisian capital, the satisfaction was more muted, with students chanting in the streets.

President Bourguiba said the

new unity would help in "facing and meeting our enemies, particularly Israel." He said that he hoped Algeria and Mauritania would join the union, and "possibly Morocco, once this country has settled its own problems."

Morocco is North Africa's only remaining monarchy, and President Bourguiba earlier had said that it was "still living in the feudal age and was ruled by a bloodthirsty tyrant—a reference to King Hassan II."

Criticism of Libya

In December, 1972—the last time Col. Qadhafi made an official visit to Tunisia—President Bourguiba harshly criticized Libya. Mr. Bourguiba, who was

convinced at that time from a liver ailment, felt unable to attend a rally at which his guest spoke. He watched Col. Qadhafi on television. When Col. Qadhafi, during his speech, proposed Arab unity, Mr. Bourguiba grew restless, summoned his chauffeur and drove to the rally where he rebuked his visitor.

"President Qadhafi visits me and proposes unity. He asks me to be president of the union. Qadhafi is sincere and full of enthusiasm... but I believe he lacks experience needed to judge the requirements of such a mission. Unity is nothing on paper. It is the mentality that must change... that may take years or even centuries."

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The Arab world now is wondering what made Mr. Bourguiba change his mind on the merger with his neighbor to the east.

His motives may be essentially economic, observers here said. Tunisia, with a population of 5 million and an area of 63,000 square miles, has virtually no resources, apart from tourism and a small petroleum production. Libya, with 21 million persons and 678,000 square miles, is one of the world's largest oil and natural gas producers, with revenues approaching \$4 billion yearly.

Spite and Revenge

Concerning Col. Qadhafi's motives, Lebanese newspapers today suggested that spite and revenge were the main reasons why he turned his back on Egypt. The papers said the Libyan leader, a staunch proponent of Arab union, was particularly upset by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's rejection of a complete and immediate merger of Egypt and Libya last year.

"Egypt is a great country

without a leader," Col. Qadhafi has been quoted as saying. But he also has his differences with President Bourguiba. Mr. Bourguiba had been the only Arab leader to openly call for recognition of Israel and negotiations with that country provided it withdraws from all occupied territories. Col. Qadhafi continues to call for a holy war on Israel and the liquidation of the Jewish state.

There are other basic differences between the two leaders. Mr. Bourguiba has been "consistently" Western-oriented and has received considerable U.S. economic aid since Tunisia became independent in 1956. Col. Qadhafi has maintained an anti-American attitude and closed the huge U.S. Wheelus Air Base near Tripoli when he took power after a military coup in 1969.

Strict Adherence

Mr. Bourguiba opposes Muslim traditionalism and allows family-planning programs and other breaches of the religion, while Col. Qadhafi orders strict adherence to Islamic law, and, for example, has closed all Libyan night clubs and banned liquor.

The setting itself of the two leaders' meeting emphasized the incongruity of the proposed merger. Djerba, according to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Israelis Approve Plan Drawn With Kissinger

### He Returns To Egypt With Offer

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Jan. 13 (NYT).—The Israeli government today approved a specific proposal for the separation of Israeli and Egyptian forces along the Suez Canal and authorized U. S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to present the plan to the Egyptian government.

The cabinet approved the plan this morning in a session that lasted one hour and 45 minutes. Teams of American and Israeli officials had worked through the night to complete the draft.

After meeting nearly continuously with Israeli leaders during a tightly scheduled 26-hour visit here, Mr. Kissinger left this evening for Aswan, on the Upper Nile, where he and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat are expected to discuss the proposed agreement.

In Aswan, George Vest, the State Department spokesman, said that Mr. Kissinger would meet with President Sadat tomorrow morning, the Associated Press reported.

No details of the proposal were disclosed, but both American and Israeli officials said that they were optimistic about its chances of being accepted by Egypt.

Ranking officials traveling with Mr. Kissinger indicated privately that President Sadat had adopted a significantly more conciliatory tone in private than has been reflected in Egyptian government statements. The officials said they believed that the general outlines of a disengagement agreement could be agreed upon by both sides within the next 24 to 48 hours.

"This is the crucial stage," an American official said today. "We should know the results in a day or two."

After his talks in Aswan, Mr. Kissinger is expected to return here late tomorrow for further discussions with Israeli leaders. He will then visit Jordan—where the government expects him on Tuesday—and perhaps Syria before returning to the United States by way of Europe.

The Egyptians want the Israelis to pledge that the initial disengagement accord is only part of a larger agreement leading to the withdrawal of Israeli forces from territory occupied during the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Secretary of State Henry Kissinger answering newsmen's questions Saturday after meeting with Israeli leaders.

### Washington Meeting Cited

## Saudi Sees 'Disaster' If Bloc Forms to Battle Oil Nations

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Jan. 13 (NYT).—Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Ahmed Zaki Yamani, warned oil-consuming nations yesterday against forming a bloc that may clash with producing countries in a head-on "confrontation."

"The result for the whole world would be a disaster," Mr. Yamani said in a news conference here.

The Saudi minister denied a suggestion by a newspaper in Kuwait that the Arab oil-producing countries might backfire all nations that participate in the world energy talks in Washington, starting Feb. 11.

But Algeria's minister of industry and energy, Belaid Abdel Salam, said that the proposed Washington conference was being convened essentially to solve "problems that are purely American."

Mr. Abdel Salam is accompanied by a delegation of officials and then left for West Germany. Mr. Yamani said that he would later visit Japan, but had no immediate plans for going again to the United States.

The Saudi minister said that his country was not supplying "a drop of oil" to the United States. "We not only boycott the United States, but also any refinery anywhere in the world that supplies petroleum products to the United States," he said.

Asked about the responsibilities of the international oil companies in the present crisis, Mr. Yamani said: "The companies aren't alone in this. Consumers put too much pressure on the companies not to raise prices. There has also been too much waste of oil."

The Saudi minister said that the low price of oil in the 1960s had made it "prohibitive to invest in any other source of energy."

He said that Saudi Arabia thought that the present price for crude oil, set by the producing countries, was "a little on the high side." The minister remarked, however, that he thought the present price was "fair," although it might upset the economies of consumer countries.

Algerian Reaction

ALGIERS, Jan. 13 (AP).—The official Algerian newspaper Al Moudjahid charged yesterday that the United States was resorting to "gunboat diplomacy" in calling for a conference of major oil-consuming nations next month.

Reversal Not Easy

Between the difficulties of recruiting civilians to serve in the Defense Department and the readily available expertise of a new generation of officers trained in policy management, however, the concerned and skeptical ob-

### Commercial Flight Shunned for 'Security'

## Nixon Returns to Capital in a Military Jet

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (WP).—President Nixon last night flew back to Washington in a Lockheed Jetstar military aircraft after an 18-day stay in Southern California.

The White House said that Mr. Nixon used the military aircraft instead of a commercial plane for "security reasons."

"Because of the wide anticipation he would fly commercially, the element of surprise had been removed," Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said.

With the President on the five-hour flight from the Palm Springs airport to Andrews Air Force Base near here were Mrs. Nixon, their daughter Tricia, his naval aide, his physician, two Secret Service agents and C. G. (Bebe) Rebozo, a close friend.

From Air Base

The Jetstar used for the trip had been at Edwards Air Force Base in California. Mr. Warren said that, if necessary, one would

have been sent from Washington because of the security considerations.

The past Mr. Warren and other White House spokesmen had said that a plane would not be sent from Washington and had regularly indicated that the President would return here on a commercial flight.

Mr. Nixon flew to California on a commercial jumbo jet, the White House said that the President had chosen to fly this way "to set an example for the rest of the nation during the current energy crisis."

Reporters covering the President during his Southern California stay were notified of his departure for Washington as the Jetstar was taking off. The White House said that the President had "decided to go back this evening so he could rest tomorrow, watch the [professional football] Super Bowl and be ready to work at the White House on Monday."

On Wednesday he left San Clemente and drove the 125 miles to Palm Desert, where he sunbathed and played golf before returning to the capital.

In a question-and-answer session Nov. 17 with Associated Press managing editors, Mr. Nixon said that he had asked whether it was possible to use the Jetstar for presidential travel. He said he was told that it lacked the proper communications. "So I had to take the big plane," he said, referring to the presidential Boeing 707.

## Prosecutor Refuses to Give White House Tapes to House

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (WP).—Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski has decided not to give his evidence with the House Judiciary Committee for its inquiry into the impeachment of President Nixon.

The step could delay the House inquiry for months. But Mr. Jaworski said he felt bound not to give up the presidential tapes and documents furnished him by the White House unless the courts overruled him.

"As far as I can resist, I've got to do it," Mr. Jaworski said at a press conference yesterday. "Going a step farther, the special prosecutor also said he did not think it would be proper for him even to supply the House inquiry with a list of the tapes and documents that might be needed to weigh the merits of impeachment one way or the other."

Mr. Jaworski described himself as tied down by the strictures of confidentiality under which Mr. Nixon's lawyers gave him the evidence by the secrecy of grand jury proceedings and by the need to avoid prejudicial publicity for the lesser figures he plans to indict.

"Part of a prosecutor's job is to make sure we give the accused a fair trial," Mr. Jaworski said. "Obviously, we don't want things made public that would prevent that."

The issue boils down to what to do first in the Watergate scandal and other misdeeds that have shaken the White House—criminal trials in the courts or impeachment proceedings in the House.

At present, 10 generals and admirals serve as deputy assistant secretaries of defense—policy-making positions near the top of the Defense Department hierarchy. There are nearly 50 such deputies. In the original concept, these positions were supposed to be filled by civilians.

Ten years ago—at the height of civilian control over the Pentagon under the regime of Defense

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (NYT).—The generals and admirals are gradually infiltrating the ranks of the office of the secretary of defense that originally was created as the citadel of civilian control over the military.

Two lieutenant generals from the Army now hold key positions in the Defense Department's manpower office, making policy on personnel matters that account for 56 percent of the defense budget. A Navy vice-admiral directs the Pentagon's military air program to more than 40 countries. An Air Force lieutenant general serves as deputy spokesman of the Defense Department. An Air Force major general is the deputy assistant

secretary of defense for congressional relations.

In the Defense Department Office of Research and Engineering, which directs the multibillion-dollar program of weapons research, an Army lieutenant general is responsible for policies on how to develop weapons. A retired Army lieutenant general directs the test and evaluation of weapons under development. Two Army major generals hold policy-making posts in the Office of Health and Environment, an Army lieutenant general serves as deputy assistant secretary of defense for intelligence, an Air Force major general is in charge of policy planning in the Office of International Security Affairs and an Air Force lieutenant gen-

eral is in charge of management in the Defense Department's Telecommunications Office.

About the only Defense Department division that has remained immune to the infiltration by the military is the Comptroller's Office. That office supervises the budget, and only there have the career civil servants maintained a firm hold, as in the case of Don R. Brazier, who rose up through the ranks recently to become the principal deputy assistant secretary of defense for the budget.

The growing tendency toward putting military officers in policy-making positions in the Defense Department is causing concern among some civilian officials of the Pentagon as well as among long-time congressional observers of

the evolution of the office of secretary of defense. It raises questions of whether the basic legislative principle of civilian control over the military, exercised through the defense secretary's office, is being undermined and whether in that process the military is being progressively "politicized" by encouraging officers to serve in what are essentially policy-making civilian jobs.

Between the difficulties of recruiting civilians to serve in the Defense Department and the readily available expertise of a new generation of officers trained in policy management, however, the concerned and skeptical ob-

servers are not sure how the trend can be reversed.

The 1947 National Security Act, which created the Department of Defense, explicitly stated that the purpose was to provide "for unified and civilian control" over the military services. The law provided that military officers could be assigned as assistants or personal aides to the secretary of defense but, in reaction to the concept of a "Prussian" general staff, specified that he could not establish a military staff.

In some ways, the growing influence of the military in the policy circles of the Defense Department is a reaction to the concept of centralized civilian control established during the

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## Military Gradually Assuming Top Civilian Jobs at Pentagon



## Despite Government Blockade

## South Vietnam Peasants Have Thriving Trade With Reds

By David K. Shieler

CAM AN, South Vietnam, Jan. 13 (NYT).—If a villager is enterprising and daring, he can buy a bicycle tire for about \$1.40 in this tiny hamlet, carry it one mile east of here and sell it for \$4.50.

It is not an easy profit, however, for he must thread his way

through minefields and elude government checkpoints to find his buyer: the Viet Cong.

Cam An straddles government-held Highway 22, some 55 miles northwest of Saigon. In the soft light of early morning, farmers leave the hamlet and walk east to sell their rice paddies, which are held by the Viet Cong. Whatever goods the peasants are willing to carry in defiance of government orders, the Viet Cong will buy at exorbitant prices.

Here and throughout South Vietnam, a clandestine commerce has grown up wherever the shifting, porous lines of government and Viet Cong control approach each other—along lonely canals, down winding dirt paths, in the vast sweep of rice fields and forests.

In one way, the trade has been a helpful sign that, despite the harsh rhetoric of high officials, the warring sides may develop some form of interdependence and reconciliation on local levels. This was the view of some American officials in the early months following the Paris cease-fire agreement of last January. They saw free trade as a by-product of what they hoped would emerge militarily: understandings in the field between opposing local commanders on claims to territory, areas of patrol and the like.

Some of this took place, last July, for example, U.S. intelligence sources said that commanders of Viet Cong and South Vietnamese Army units near the Central Highlands city of Kon Tum agreed by radio that the Viet Cong would allow to enter a government-held village to make purchases in exchange for giving government troops permission to go hunting in some Viet Cong-controlled woods.

But South Vietnamese generals objected to such understandings and the practice never became widespread as the fighting died down. The Viet Cong and the South Vietnamese have been at odds for much of the time since the Paris agreement, but the Viet Cong has been able to carry on its trade with the South Vietnamese in the fields or a village can hide behind the sea of his motorbikes.

The main engine of this commercial activity is the Viet Cong's business acumen. For the Communists consistently forbid those who live in government areas, paying taxes and following the normal prices for machine parts, gasoline, medicine, batteries, cloth, bicycle tires and for rice, sugar, salt, tea and condensed milk.

The government argues that it also needs rice badly, as well as gasoline and other goods that flow to the Viet Cong. Furthermore, the war is still on, the Viet Cong are still "the enemy" and the economic blockade is regarded as an essential ingredient of warfare.

More than 100 miles southwest of Saigon, in a lush agricultural region accessible only by a network of canals, huge banners are hung across the marketplace in the village of Tan Hoa, declaring, "To Give Supplies to the Communists Is to Betray the Country" and "To Isolate the Enemy Economically Is to Destroy Its War Potential."

This is a long way from the language of the Paris agreement, which permits freedom of movement, and of the June 13 joint communiqué of U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and North Vietnamese negotiator, Le Duc Tho, which stated, "The above-mentioned prohibitions," referring to military movements into each other's territories, "shall not hamper or restrict civilian supply, freedom of movement, freedom to work and freedom of the people to engage in trade and civilian communication and transportation between and among all areas in South Vietnam."

Furthermore, the military effectiveness of the blockade is subject to conflicting estimates, with President Nguyen Van Thieu declaring that it has substantially weakened the Communists, but with some knowledgeable officials concluding that the Viet Cong still have plenty of rice to eat, although they may now have to spend more effort acquiring it and getting it milled.

Here and there, the Viet Cong have set up minor blockades of their own in an attempt to stop luxury goods from entering their areas. "The VC are trying to become self-sufficient," a Western diplomat observed, "but they're really part of the government economy."

But an initial study of tissue removed in the operation indicated that the 69-year-old Mr. Crosby might have a rare fungus infection in the abscessed lung, said Dr. Stanley Hanfling, Mr. Crosby's family physician. He said Mr. Crosby was in satisfactory condition and tests were continuing to determine whether cancer was present.

## Crosby Undergoes Operation on Lung

BURLINGAME, Calif., Jan. 13 (AP).—Bing Crosby had two-fifths of his left lung removed in an operation today after tests suggested that the singer might have cancer, his doctor said.

But an initial study of tissue removed in the operation indicated that the 69-year-old Mr. Crosby might have a rare fungus infection in the abscessed lung, said Dr. Stanley Hanfling, Mr. Crosby's family physician. He said Mr. Crosby was in satisfactory condition and tests were continuing to determine whether cancer was present.



TET IN HANOI—A young street vendor selling traditional plumes in Hanoi recently as North Vietnamese prepare to mark their first peaceful lunar new year in years.

## Red Drive Seen Major Bid to Oust Lon Nol

By James F. Clarity

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 13 (NYT).

Several thousand anti-government troops have intensified their offensive against this capital in recent days, beginning what Cambodian and Western analysts describe as "a maximum effort" to topple the regime of President Lon Nol.

These analysts predict that the

Communist-led insurgents will fail in their offensive, as they did last year after U.S. bombing in support of the government was halted by an act of Congress. The new insurgent drive has included penetration by sizeable infantry forces to within six miles of the city, and within a mile of the principal airport at Pochentong.

The number of insurgent troops

involved, according to military officers in Phnom Penh and commanders in the field, is at least 3,000. The offensive was preceded by sporadic attacks with 122-mm rockets—attacks that began in mid-December and have killed at least 40 persons, mostly civilians, in the capital itself. In the same period, there have been several terrorist attacks in the city, including one on the home of Maj. Gen. Sosthene Fernandez, commander of the government armed forces.

The military command says that it killed several hundred rebels last week and that only "light" government losses were sustained.

As the war here is accelerated, with the throttling of government artillery and almost constantly ordered civilians to build protective bunkers and shelters against rocket attacks, but Phnom Penh's residents are not rushing to obey the order.

The President has also announced a pay raise of almost 100 percent for soldiers, and the government says that it is taking measures to hold down the soaring cost of rice and other food.

The government-controlled newspapers are saying that the war here is regrettably being forgotten in the West because the oil crisis is getting all the attention.

Government officials and Western analysts say the Lon Nol forces are meeting the insurgent attacks on the ground and that the government air force, mostly single-engine propeller planes, is providing close and effective air support for the infantry.

No Bid Now to U.S.

At a news conference Thursday, Information Minister Trinh Hoa said that the government did not intend to ask the United States to resume direct air support at present. However, he said this did not preclude such a request in the future.

To support their prediction that the government will be able to withstand the offensive, the analysts say that Phnom Penh's army is now more experienced, better paid and more confident of its fighting ability than it was before American air support was withdrawn.

Conversely, the analysts say the insurgents were badly weakened by the American bombing and have not been able to replace the experienced soldiers they lost. They say that the insurgents are having difficulty recruiting civilians in the countryside.

Garrison Cut Off

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 13 (AP).—There was fighting today around a surrounded government garrison eight miles northwest of Phnom Penh, and a government armored relief column was reported stalled one mile from the camp. Parachute drops were used to resupply the surrounded garrison.

New Frey Khle and Kau Roka, five and seven miles west of Phnom Penh, the government's forward line advanced only 100 yards before running into a wall of mortar and heavy machine-gun fire. Insurgent reinforcements were reported moving toward Phnom Penh from the west.

Insurgent forces cut Highway 4, Phnom Penh's link to the sea, at Moehassing and Telat, 30 and 41 miles west of the capital. A government force had fought for two months to open the highway and one civilian convoy completed the 147-mile trip from the port of Kompong Som to the capital on Friday.

## Kuwait May Buy Communist Arms

KUWAIT, Jan. 13 (UPI).—The defense minister said yesterday that Kuwait would buy weapons from Communist East Europe if that suited the state's needs.

The minister, Sheikh Saad Abdullah el-Salem, was commenting on a report in the Kuwait newspaper Al-Sayraah that Kuwait was in contact with the Soviet Union with a view to buying weapons.

"Kuwait gets offers from all arms-manufacturing countries and it will decide to buy the weapons that suit her, whether from East or West," he said. In the past, the Persian Gulf oil-producing state has bought the weapons from the West, mainly from Britain.

News Analysis  
Intervention in the Mideast?  
Political, Military Problems

By Drew Middleton

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (NYT).

A comment by Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger that there was a "risk" that military power might be used against the Arabs if oil curbs become really severe has aroused a storm of protest in the Middle East.

Mr. Schlesinger's remark has also produced an acknowledgment by military circles of the difficulties of "gunboat diplomacy" in the contemporary world. Mr. Schlesinger has said since making his original comment that the likelihood of deployment of Western military power in the Middle East is "extremely low."

The United States remains isolated to the independence, of free states, he emphasized, and that includes the states of the Middle East.

The original statement, made in a television interview that was broadcast Monday, was made in response to a question whether there might be increasing demands from Americans to show force, if the Arab embargo began to hurt severely. Mr. Schlesinger conceded "that that is a risk" and added:

"We should recognize that the independent powers of sovereign states should not be used in such a way as would cripple the larger mass of the industrialized world. That is running too high a risk, and it is a source of danger, I think, not only from our standpoint but from the standpoint of the oil-producing nations."

The comments brought into the open a discussion that has been going on in the United States and Western Europe almost since the curbs on production and sales were announced during the Arab-Israeli war in October.

British members of Parliament, in official contacts in London, have discussed military intervention with American officials. The Economist, the British weekly, implied editorially that the Arabs should not omit possible military retaliation from their calculations, and a Lebanese weekly magazine, Al-Diyar, published what it described as the details of American contingency plans to occupy the Persian Gulf fields.

Military sources, discussing the subject of intervention, generally are cautious. They say that such operations, which would probably involve airborne troops at the outset, might be easy to launch, but that there would be serious problems in sustaining them.

Additionally, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait reportedly have mined their main oil fields to that they can be destroyed in the event of an intervention.

State Department officials and military sources also stress that any intervention would involve a serious risk of Soviet military action in the Middle East. Moreover, this might well be on a scale far larger than in October when four Soviet airborne divisions and a fleet of transport aircraft were assembled, apparently to call attention to the threat of intervention in the Sinai Desert to bolster the "emancipating Arab-Israeli cause."

A minority in the military and diplomatic community argue that the Russians would do no more than protest vehemently in the United Nations and exploit any Western intervention to strengthen their political position in the Arab world. The Russians, this group says, would "understand" because they would do the same things in similar circumstances. American troops immediately

available for military operations in the Middle East consist of a reinforced airborne battalion in northern Italy that, one officer said, is "examined for an emergency in the Middle East" and the Marine amphibious unit with the Sixth Fleet.

The Marine unit has a strength of 1,800 to 2,000 men. The airborne battalion has approximately 1,000 men and is equipped with transport helicopters.

On Cyprus, staging area for the ill-fated Suez adventure of 1956, a British infantry battalion and an armored reconnaissance squadron are stationed at the British base. Another infantry battalion and a reconnaissance squadron serve with the United Nations peacekeeping force.

Israel Approves Pullback Bid  
Drafted With Kissinger Team

(Continued from Page 1)

June, 1973, war and in the October, 1973, war, Israel wants some assurances that Egypt is willing to make a genuine peace.

The "shuttle diplomacy" as Mr. Kissinger and his aides call their mission involving two-hour flights between southern Egypt and Israel, has developed, Mr. Kissinger has explained, because both Egyptian and Israeli officials have asked him to work as an intermediary at this critical phase in their relationship.

Until now, Mr. Kissinger has been working without a firm Israeli disengagement plan, although Defense Minister Moshe Dayan presented him with Israel's ideas last week in Washington.

These ideas were discussed by President Sadat and Mr. Kissinger during five hours of talks in Aswan yesterday and Friday, a senior U.S. official said on Mr. Kissinger's plane as it brought his party here last night.

The official said that the discussions in Aswan, where President Sadat has been relaxing after a bout of bronchitis, did not deal with details, such as how many kilometers the Israelis should withdraw, but rather were somewhat broader in subject.

The official said that Mr. Kissinger had been reluctant to discuss details before having a firm Israeli commitment.

The general atmosphere in Aswan was described as friendly, as it has been on all of Mr. Kissinger's trips to Egypt.

A statement issued after its meeting this morning, the Israeli cabinet declared that Israel stands ready to negotiate a separation-of-forces accord with the Syrian government on the condition that the Syrians list the Israelis they are holding as prisoners of war and permit them to be visited by officials of the International Red Cross.

The statement, apparently issued at the prodding of Mr. Kissinger, clears the way for the secretary to attempt to get indirect Israeli-Syrian negotiations under way.

Reliable Jerusalem sources believe that the following provisions are likely to be included in the undisclosed details of the Israeli-approved plan that Mr. Kissinger took to Egypt.

● A phased Israeli pullback from the west bank of the Suez Canal and a withdrawal from the east bank to a line about 20 miles east of the waterway.

● The establishment of a demilitarized zone between the Israeli and Egyptian forces in the Sinai, a zone to be occupied by the UN Emergency Force.

Israel has also been pressing for a major scaling down of the size and firepower of the Egyptian forces on the east bank of the canal, but Israeli officials today seemed reconciled to the likelihood that a significant Egyptian military presence will continue on the eastern bank.

Egypt has been pushing for a firm Israeli commitment to further withdrawals and, if possible, a timetable for those withdrawals. Today, however, a senior Israeli official said he doubted that the disengagement agreement would include any specific commitment or timetable on additional withdrawals.

He said it was possible that two agreements might be signed, one on the separation of forces and a second expressing the intent of both sides to enter promptly into more far-reaching negotiations toward an overall political settlement.

Israeli Deputy Premier Yigal Allon indicated as much today. Interviewed on Israeli radio after his first weekend meeting with Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Allon said: "Our proposals are not a tactical exercise. They are a serious effort on our part to reach an arrangement. The aim of our proposal is to stabilize the cease-fire and open up fresh prospects for peace. After the armies are separated, the peace talks will continue. We think that the stability of the cease-fire is an end in itself, but we shall proceed beyond the cease-fire to serious peace talks."

In the absence of Premier Golda Meir, who is ill with shingles, a viral nervous infection, Mr. Allon presided over the cabinet meeting and chaired the negotiating sessions with Mr. Kissinger.

The atmosphere surrounding the meetings seemed markedly relaxed, in contrast to Mr. Kissinger's last visit here, a December trip on which he was completing arrangements for the opening of the Geneva peace conference, in which at that time seemed open to Mr. Kissinger and his methods. Now, however, they seemed to have considerable confidence both in the man and in his attempt to break the Middle East stalemate.



UN FORCE CHIEF—Swedish Maj. Gen. Bengt Liljestrand has been named to replace Finnish Gen. Ensis Sillanvuo as head of the UN observer force in the Middle East. He'll take post April 1.

Israel Approves Pullback Bid  
Drafted With Kissinger Team

(Continued from Page 1)

June, 1973, war and in the October, 1973, war, Israel wants some assurances that Egypt is willing to make a genuine peace.

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WEATHER		
CITY	TEMP.	COND.
ALBUQUERQUE	16	Cloudy
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ANKARA	2	Snow
ATHENS	2	Rain
BEIRUT	17	Cloudy
BELGRADE	1	Cloudy
BOMBAY	6	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	6	Overcast
CAIRO	14	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	12	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	3	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	12	Fair
DALLAS	6	Cloudy
DENVER	6	Cloudy
DUBLIN	4	Fog
FRANKFURT	4	Cloudy
GENEVA	11	Cloudy
HONGKONG	2	Snow
LAS VEGAS	10	Fair
LONDON	10	Cloudy
MADRID	2	Overcast
MILAN	2	Fog
MOSCOW	-10	Cloudy
MUNICH	7	Cloudy
NEW YORK	2	Snow
NICE	12	Cloudy
OSLO	3	Snow
PARIS	11	Cloudy
ROME	13	Cloudy
SOFIA	-3	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	12	Fair
TOKYO	3	Cloudy
VIENNA	1	Fog
WASHINGTON	-2	Cloudy
ZURICH	4	Overcast

(Continued from Page 1)



Brief by Nader's Lawyers

# Court Told Tape May Dispute Nixon Claims on Milk Price

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UPI)—A tape recording of a meeting between President Nixon and dairy industry representatives in 1971 indicates that the president did not mention campaign contributions may have been made by the dairy industry, a federal court judge ruled today.

The court here, quoted an excerpt from the recording and said that the President's remarks could well be construed as an expression of thanks to the dairy industry representatives for their support.

The first time that any portion of the White House tapes has been put on the record, other than the minutes of the White House on June 30, 1972.

Political Act Seen

Nader and others are suing administration for allegedly using a 1971 decision to raise price supports on political considerations, including campaign contributions by milk companies.

The tape referred to in the on recorded a meeting between Mr. Nixon and the White House on March 28, 1971. Following that meeting and another with his advisers later that day, the President accepted

## Judge Orders U.S. to Reveal Wiretap Data

By Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UPI)—S. District Judge Aubrey S. Lewis ruled today that the federal government must disclose wiretap information in connection with the anti-war movement and the activities of the National Lawyers Guild.

The order cannot be appealed until the government could file a motion asking the judge to rescind his order or asking that the motion be placed under seal.

It is given to the plaintiff, according to the attorney.

Significant Victory

On Friedman, an American Liberties Union attorney in New York, termed the order a "significant victory" in disclosure of wiretap information. Government attorneys could not be heard for comment.

The ruling was made in a suit filed 1 1/2 years ago by eight persons charged with attempting to disrupt the 1968 Democratic convention in Chicago and nine persons active in the anti-war movement. The suit was delayed because criminal charges against some of the defendants were being litigated.

Robinson ruled that it was inappropriate for the Justice Department to attempt to assert national security defense and legal claims on the merits of the case.

Robinson added that the government had submitted a page brief in defense of its suit, which he said was "a document of the highest quality."

They asked for detailed information about the tapes. The government must now answer in 30 days.

The plaintiffs are suing under the provisions of the Omnibus Crime and Security Act of 1967, which provides for suits to be filed for a day for the duration of the suit.

Some of the original groups in the suit subsequently dropped out of the suit, leaving as plaintiffs the Chicago 8, the Black Panther Party, Southern Civil Liberties Fund, Catholic League, and War Resisters League, according to Robinson.

Eight personal plaintiffs in the case are David Dellinger, Tom Hayden, Jerry Rubin, Abbie Hoffman, Bobby Seale, John Froines and Lee Harvey Oswald.



WAVES HIT OAHU—Giant waves generated by a storm at sea smash into rocks off the northern coast of the Hawaiian island of Oahu last week. The waves caused flooding and damage to beachfront houses.

## Secret Diplomacy by U.S. Led To Bureaucratic Strife in 1971

By Laurence Stern and Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UPI)—A secret diplomacy that reversed the main currents of U.S. foreign policy led to struggles for information between the Pentagon and White House during 1971.

Knowledge of this diplomacy, which included rapprochement with the Soviet Union and China as well as a breakthrough on strategic arms negotiations, was limited to the President, his national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, and a few staff aides.

One former official said the security precautions applied by Mr. Kissinger constituted "a war against the bureaucracy to a remarkable degree."

Another former national security aide based in the White House said, "It was always the operating principle that important things were kept out of the National Security Council's eyes completely." This excluded the military from virtually all

The information we've received," he said, "is not only substantial but, I think, meaningful and, so far as I know, all of it is relevant."

The White House "never once volunteered anything," Mr. Jaworski said. "We felt we knew, from our own sources and devices, what we needed." He said he threatened subpoenas unless the materials were produced.

The White House submissions since then, Mr. Jaworski said, "generally" came with a letter saying the documents were being furnished for grand jury consideration—and with the understanding that Mr. Jaworski would respect their "confidentiality."

"Once it's in the grand jury, it's secret," Mr. Jaworski declared. "There may be a few things supplied us that are irrelevant, but when we get the documents, it's doggone soon that it goes to the grand jury."

Once indictments are returned, the prosecutor said, the problem of pre-trial publicity comes into play. Along that line, Mr. Jaworski said that he would like to see the Senate Watergate hearings come to an end. The House Judiciary Committee has not yet decided whether its hearings will be open or closed.

"Conceivably, the holding of public hearings could affect the fairness of an accused's trial," Mr. Jaworski said.

## In Tour of Their Districts 2 Congressmen Find South Is Opposed to Impeachment

By Marjorie Hunter

SEALMA, Ala., Jan. 13 (UPI)—From the foot of the Edmund Pettis Bridge, Watergate seems as remote as the civil rights clash that took place at the bridge's end in 1965.

For here, as in many other parts of the Deep South, the talk about Watergate and the possible impeachment of President Nixon is subdued. The few who raise the subject dismiss it as little more than a Northern liberal plot—some even suggest it is a Communist-inspired plot to embarrass the President.

"I get the feeling that folks down here just want Watergate to blow away," Rep. Walter Flowers, D., Ala., said one day last week as he sat in his district office, just around the corner from the bridge where the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and his followers were abruptly halted by officers as they attempted to march to Montgomery.

Thirty or more constituents had dropped by the congressman's office that afternoon. Most of them had come to talk about their problems—veterans' pensions, inability to get enough fuel for their farm machines and Social Security benefits. No one mentioned Watergate or impeachment.

Member of Panel

Yet, Rep. Flowers is one of the 39 men and women who are members of the House Judiciary Committee, will decide this year whether to allow a House floor vote on the question of impeaching the President.

Even more significantly, he is one of three Southern Democrats who might decide the outcome in committee. For while Democrats outnumber Republicans, 21 to 17, on the committee, the deciding votes could be cast by Reps. Flowers, Ray Thornton of Arkansas, and James R. Mann of South Carolina.

Three weeks ago, when Congress adjourned, Rep. Flowers came home to journey around his sprawling 7th District, an area embracing such conservative strongholds as Selma, the intellectual community around the University of Alabama and the highly unionized industrial suburbs of Birmingham.

He said that just one person, a university law student, had urged him to vote for impeachment.

"Most folks who mention it at all say, 'Well, Walter, we don't want to tell you how to run your business, but we don't want the President impeached,'" he said last week.

His mind is still open on impeachment, he said. He wants to learn all the facts before making a judgment.

"The stench and stain of Watergate has reached us," he said at a public meeting. "But I believe, at this point, that the cloud will be lifted from the President."

Many miles away, in a neighboring Mississippi district, the 5th Rep. Trent Lott, too, is finding little sentiment for impeachment.

"Nixon's not a dirty word down here," he said one night last week as he sat munching a piece of homemade cake in the Hattiesburg American Legion Hall.

A few minutes earlier, he had been applauded vigorously by a crowd of 100 or more men and women when he said: "I don't think Congress will impeach President Nixon."

Rep. Lott is a Mississippi Republican, a 33-year-old one-time Democrat who switched parties two years ago to capture the congressional seat vacated by his former boss, William Colmer, an ultraconservative Democrat. He, too, is a member of the House Judiciary Committee.

For three weeks now, he has been roaming through his district, speaking to clubs and schools, shaking hands around court-houses perched in the center of little country towns.

"So far," he said, "just two people, a husband and wife, have told me they thought the President should be impeached."

In Hattiesburg Legion Hall that night, no one raised the issue of impeachment.

Congressmen Felled

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—The National Observer reports that a poll of 371 members of the House on impeachment shows 37 percent saying no or leaning toward no, 21 percent yes or leaning toward yes and 42 percent undecided.

In a story in today's editions, the Dow Jones weekly publication said it had reached 377, or 87 percent of the 430 congressmen and asked them how they would vote on impeachment now.

The breakdown showed 141, including 93 Republicans and 48 Democrats, in the no column; 73, including five Republicans and 68 Democrats in the yes column; and 158, including 61 Republicans, 96 Democrats and one independent, undecided.

The yes votes were concentrated mainly in New York, Massachusetts and California.

## Ervin Sets a Condition for Ending Hearings—5 Undoctored Tapes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UPI)—Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., said yesterday that the surrender of five key White House tape recordings to the Senate Watergate committee might bring its hearings to a "very speedy end."

The tapes are recordings of conversations between President Nixon and his former counsel, John W. Dean 3d, who has testified before the committee that Mr. Nixon was aware of some Watergate cover-up efforts.

If the five tapes were given to the committee and found free of gaps and doctoring, Sen. Ervin said in a television interview in Troutman, N.C., then "I'd be inclined to say that we'd bring the hearings to a very speedy end."

However, Samuel Dash, the committee's chief counsel, said he had spoken to Sen. Ervin after the interview, and that the committee chairman's remarks were taken out of context. "I know he would not just be satisfied with getting the five original tapes," Mr. Dash said.

Mr. Dash said Sen. Ervin's remarks were intended to be tongue in cheek.

A committee suit to obtain the five tapes, subpoenaed along with other data in July, is pending here. Recently, the White House refused to honor committee subpoenas for nearly 500 tapes and documents.

Most members of the select committee were reported last week to be undecided on whether the hearings should continue.

## Gen. Westmoreland Weighs Race for S.C. Governorship

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 13 (UPI)—Chin in, chest out and standing sentry tall, he still looks like the commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam. But Gen. William C. Westmoreland, 59 years old and 18 months retired after a final assignment as Army chief of staff, is suddenly talking and acting like a politician.

In between writing his memoirs and reflecting on the war that left him a controversial figure, he is "seriously considering" running for governor here in his native state.

"I'm motivated toward public service," he said.

What about the war? "I still think we're going to come out all right."

Although he has already put in 40 years in the service of his country, in retirement he works two or three days a week for the state of South Carolina, heading a panel that is trying to spur economic growth. The job has taken him into each of South Carolina's 46 counties, a fact that has been duly noted by both Democrats and Republicans.

Choosing a Party

Like Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Gen. Westmoreland had no particular political affiliation when he left the Army. And as was Gen. Eisenhower, he is being wooed by both parties now that he has indicated an interest in politics.

Within the next few weeks, he will choose a party and make a final decision on whether to go



Gen. Westmoreland

after the governorship. He says: "Up to now, I've never even voted. I've always been on the road."

"It's true that I lack political experience. It's true that I sometimes seem stiff and straight-backed. But I have a lot of managerial experience and I want to put it to some good."

Should Gen. Westmoreland side with the Democrats, his first hurdle would be a bruising primary battle with Rep. William Jennings Bryan Dorn, a representative for 23 years and a formidable force in the state party.

Should the general join the Republicans, he might avoid a tough primary, but it would put him in South Carolina's minority party.

The current governor, John C. West, a Democrat, cannot succeed himself. Gov. West was instrumental in persuading Gen. Westmoreland to retire in Charleston and work on the economic panel.

Although they refuse to disclose precise figures, leaders of both parties report having polls that show the general would make a good candidate. They do not think his association with the Vietnam war would be a drawback, mainly because Americans no longer are fighting and Southerners tend to hold the military in higher esteem than most Americans.

He has reached no conclusion yet on whether the United States should have entered the war in the first place, but he has some fixed opinions on "some of the peculiarities" after the involvement became a fact.

He says there was too much fear in Washington that the war would escalate into World War III. He thinks there should have been press censorship. He feels the draft was administered badly and put the heaviest burden on the poor.

He thinks the divisive debate over the war that racked the country for so long could have been avoided had Congress been asked to make, or had it refused to make, a formal declaration of war.

Russian Seaman Gets Quick U.S. Entry Visa

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (Reuters)—The United States has granted an emergency entry visa to a Russian seaman who was rescued from a rubber raft off northern Japan this month, the State Department said Friday.

A spokesman identified the Russian as Peter Nikolayevich Kozlov, 28, a navigator third class who apparently jumped off a Soviet fisheries research vessel on Jan. 3. He acknowledged that the visa had been granted more quickly than was normal for ordinary applicants.

Hanoi Assails Franco

SAIGON, Jan. 13 (UPI)—North Vietnam, in one of its few foreign-policy declarations, said Friday that it fully backs the "tireless struggle" against fascism in Spain. The official North Vietnam News Agency, in a commentary broadcast today, added that the internal battle in Spain against Generalissimo Francisco Franco "is considered by the Vietnamese people as their own struggle."

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TOKYO—Japan, with the rest of the world, has been suffering in recent months in the wake of the oil squeeze and crushing inflation. Despite these unfavorable conditions, however, there is no doubt that the Japanese economy continues to grow on a firm basis.

As a matter of fact, up to the recent oil crisis, brisk economic activity had been reflected in the trend of business. The Bank of Japan note issues have been increasing at a rapid rate, while businesses held strong positions of liquidity.

Investments in new plants and equipment have remained strong. Interest rates have edged upward. While certain dampening monetary restraints have been seen, considerable time is expected to be required before they can be felt in the general economic activity.

The oil crisis and inflation will undoubtedly bite into the economy. On the other hand, these unfavorable factors cannot be expected to halt Japan's continued economic expansion. In fields other than oil and related products, production continues to gain further momentum, while the consumption demand is growing vigorously.

As a matter of fact, the unfavorable factors mentioned above may eventually prove to have a favorable effect on the economy, in view of the fact that the tendency has been toward "over-heating." Both the government and private industry have been moving positively toward curbing the onslaught of inflation. A big factor has been the postponement of government spending.

With the settlement of the oil issue, Japan's balance of payments will undoubtedly remain in deficit, as greater dependence on imports of

resources like oil, whose prices have already been drastically hiked, will keep Japanese imports at a high level.

Long-term capital outflows will show further increases in keeping with the growth of direct investment abroad.

According to Japanese banks, much is being expected on the domestic price front of vigorous anti-inflation measures centered in monetary tightening. Price advances in Japan, to a large measure, reflect the trend of world inflation, as well as of excessive domestic demand.

Japanese imports grew by a sizable 70 percent during the mid-year term of 1973, compared to the same period of the previous year. Japanese exports, on the other hand, expanded much less rapidly in volume, naturally reflect-

ing devaluation of the yen on a floating basis.

Particularly significant advances into overseas markets have been made by Japanese banks and securities firms. Japan's four major securities companies have been very aggressive in going multinational. Their push overseas is expected to become more active in the field of merchant banking business. Such leading securities firms as Daiwa, Nikko, Nomura and Yamachichi are engaged in a race to expand their networks of overseas branches, subsidiaries and affiliates.

Though their direct overseas investments are centered in America, West Europe and Southeast Asia, they have also been approaching the Middle East. International financing is now their main

concern, in addition to the traditional business of selling Japanese securities and finding clients who want to issue corporate debentures and bonds in Japan.

An epoch-making development in the securities business of Japan during December, last year, was the listing of foreign stocks on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. Major securities companies believe that the event has provided a good chance to gain closer access to foreign companies. One brokerage representative declared: "By underwriting foreign stocks in Tokyo, we will be able to have closer relations with the issuers, most of which are multinational companies. Taking advantage of the relations, we intend to finance multinational firms in the future."

The way for the listing of foreign issues in Japan was paved by the leading securities firms of Japan. The first six foreign stocks to be listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange include Dow Chemical, First National City Corp., First Chicago Corp., Compagnie Financière de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Paribas), IU International Corp., and General Telephone & Electronics. More than 2,000 shareholders were gained as subscribers for each issue even before the actual listing.

Meanwhile, Japanese banks are moving to establish their positions overseas by setting up branches, joint ventures, subsidiaries and affiliates. A strong step has been taken toward active participation in international financing, in which banks must inevitably lead the way.

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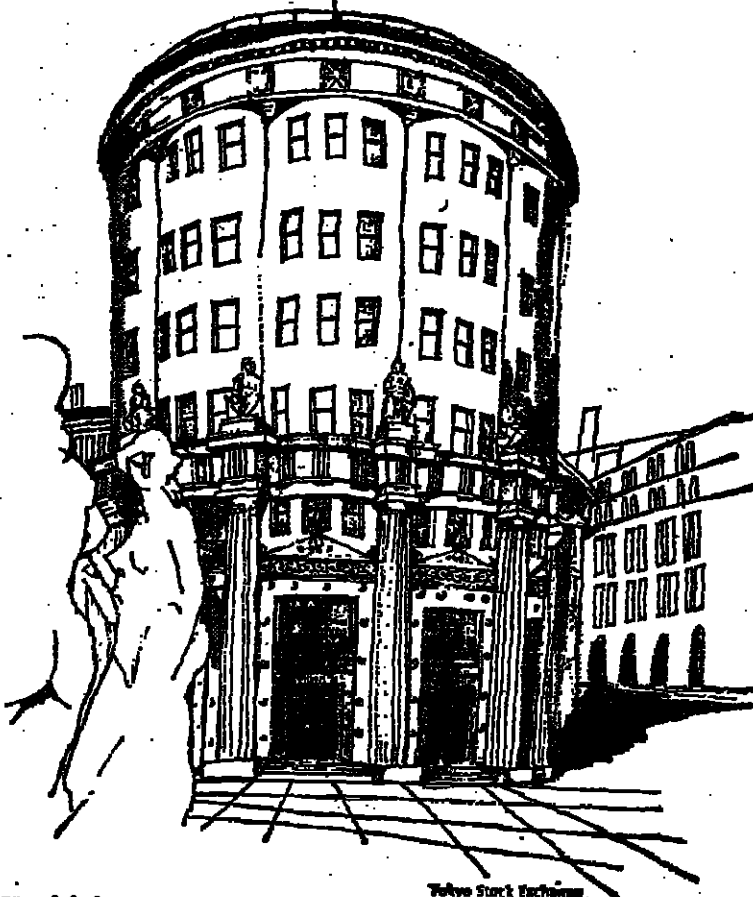
## Nikko Securities Sponsored GT&E Listing on the Tokyo Big Board

General Telephone & Electronics Corp. got a new foothold in Japan.

The firm was listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, and Nikko Securities was the sponsor.

GT&E stocks will now be traded on the Tokyo Exchange and the same new fund-raising possibilities, as well as exchange-related publicity, will be available to more and more overseas firms in the future. Nikko Securities is ready with the know-how to smooth the way for your listing, too. Helping overseas firms onto the Tokyo Exchange is only one of our many international services.

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## "K" Line Cargo Service to Europe

(Continued from Page 7)  
Since then, close relations have been maintained between the two companies. With the advent of the container age on the Far East-Europe route and vice-versa, however, it became necessary for "K" Line to assign full container-ship service.

In accordance with the advancement and promotion of containerization on the route, British, German and Japanese member-lines of FEFC formed the Trio Group, while Dutch and Scandinavian member-lines (Norway, Sweden and Denmark) established the Scandutch Group.

These two groups now wield the greatest influence in FEFC. In view of this movement within the conference, "K" Line has been faced with the need to cope with the trend toward greater containerization. But for various historical reasons, a clearcut

stand could not be established immediately.

Facing the urgent demand of the day, however, the time had come when it was no longer possible to ignore the rapid tempo of containerization on the route.

In accord with these objective circumstances, negotiations were carried out with the A.P. Moller Maersk Line and with the other member-lines of the conference on how to realize "K" Line policy.

"K" Line announced that it could finally acquire an independent membership in the conference as the Japanese flag-carrier, from the beginning of 1974, by means of amicable dissolution of its partnership with the A.P. Moller Maersk Line.

In realizing its independent membership in FEFC, "K" Line is grateful to have received strong support from the Ministry of Transport of

Japan, two other Japanese colleague member-lines and many other parties concerned.

"K" Line's High-Speed, Multi-Purpose Cargo Liner M.S. "Scotland Maru" Placed on New Route from January, 1974.

The M.S. "Scotland Maru" was completed in 1970 as one of high-speed cargo liners to be placed on the European route. Its sister ships are the M.S. "England Maru" and M.S. "Wales Maru."

It is a large size (12,214 D/W tons), high output (21.5-knot cruising speed with full load) ship of the semi-oil type. In addition to a three-tier hatch, the vessel is equipped with high-efficiency loading devices, such as an 80-ton Stulken mast and 15-ton derrick crane. The ship is a multi-purpose one able to load heavy cargo, refrigerated cargo, pallet cargo and containers.

## JAPAN & EUROPE

### Japanese Securities Houses in Europe

The following article was written by Mr. Ralph-Franklin Calachi and Mr. Toshio Mori of the Nikko Securities Paris Office.

Since the latter half of the 1960's, Japan has positively pushed its trade and capital liberalization on the strength of its persistent payment surplus. This move was initiated by a marked advance abroad of Japanese firms including trading houses. In general, Japanese banks have followed suit, diversifying their business and consequently diversifying their ways of raising funds and employing them. In that way, the background of the expansion of Japanese financial houses overseas was the consequence of the expansion of Japanese enterprises.

Second to America, the next biggest concentration of Japanese financial institutions is in London. However, in London it is not trading financing, but the Euro markets which constitute the fundamentals. In the last 3 years, because they were cash rich, the most important aspect of Japanese financial business has been the increase in Euro market lending. The Japanese had a highly competitive attitude to such lending by effectively offering borrowers better terms than non-Japanese competitors were prepared to give. Concerning Japanese securities houses, they were able to arrange approximately 50 private placements of foreign bonds in Japan

since this activity began in July 1972 with the European Investment Bank Notes Issue arranged by Nikko and Kuhn, Loeb.

In the beginning, the Japanese Ministry of Finance took the position of encouraging the Japanese securities houses to merge into all Japanese groupings in an effort not to lose control of them. The drawback of this position was that it tended to isolate the Japanese financial houses from the international community, and since 1972 Japanese financial houses have been allowed to participate in existing multi-national consortia. Mitsubishi joined Orion, Sumitomo went into the Société

Financière Européenne, and other banks, such as Rothschild, Intercontinental Bank and Western American Bank Europe, took in Japanese partners.

In Japan, banks and brokerage houses are segregated, but abroad no such restrictions operate and consequently banks have been developing specific vehicles to offer investment banking services often in competition with securities houses. Occasionally banks, such as Sanwa with Namura Securities, have set up a joint Japanese overseas operation, but more frequently it has been with a Western partner, such as Sumitomo with White Weld. On the other hand, Japanese securities houses sought diversification

of the services they offered and created Europe-based investment research and advisory companies such as the Nikko-Warburg Investment Services.

While most Japanese securities houses were busy raising debt for prestigious European issuers, some more sophisticated Japanese houses were also actively developing the equity side. During the last days of 1972, for the first time in its financial history, Japan admitted foreign stocks for quotation on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. To date, among possible European candidates, only one French financial institution is quoted while Nikko is introducing Compagnie Française des Pétroles, which will become the first European industrial corporation to be listed in 1974 on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

One problem that ought to be mentioned is that such rapid expansion has pointed out the lack of experienced staff. Staff traditionally versed in paper work of international trading and commercial banking was not always equipped for its new role in international finance. This difficulty may give a partial explanation for a reluctance to the Japanese Western joint financial ventures. In this fashion, Japanese financial houses have been able to expand into new markets while economizing on scarce staff resources. To this extent, the joint venture course of action can be viewed as a useful temporary solution until Japanese securities houses systematically build up top caliber international departments. In addition, this course of action also helps to minimize resentment among local financial communities. In this connection, with regard to investing in European securities, several ventures have been created in Europe, such as the "Europe Growth Fund" by Nikko, Suez and Sava and Prosper, the "Fund Europe" by Nomura, Deutsche Bank and Société Générale.

The world oil crisis has destroyed Japan's hope for rapid growth in 1974 and the balance of payments has moved into deficit at a much greater speed than was originally desired. Long-term capital outflows totaled approximately U.S. 9 billion dollars in 1973 compared to approximately U.S. 4 billion in 1972. The capital outflow has been caused both by the rush of Japanese banks to lend abroad as they were encouraged by the Japanese Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Japan. The Japanese have also been investing more heavily outside their own country than at any time in postwar history.

Both Mr. Ralph-Franklin Calachi and Mr. Toshio Mori, Manager of the Paris office, believe that the new freedom of Japanese entities to borrow abroad may not be completely realized within European market forces. In Europe, lenders will probably not be able to fully satisfy the financial needs of Japanese borrowers resulting from liberalization. Japanese financial houses and their clients are therefore looking toward the U.S. capital markets. Because the U.S. international markets will probably witness a substantial increase in the number of borrowers, it appears that Japanese financial houses may have a good chance of facing one of their hardest challenges during the year 1974. On the other hand, Japanese corporations external borrowings may prove to be the best survival chance for Japanese securities houses in 1974.

## An eye for good investments naturally turns to Japanese stocks

Knowing when, what and how much to invest in stocks requires a sharp eye and sharp decisions. If you are considering the Japanese market, we can help sharpen your insight. We're one of Japan's leading integrated securities companies. Our trained staff of experts will give you advice and all the information you need to make good stock investments. Data on latest economic conditions in Japan, market and monetary trends, outlook for individual sectors, performance of enterprises, and other pertinent facts.



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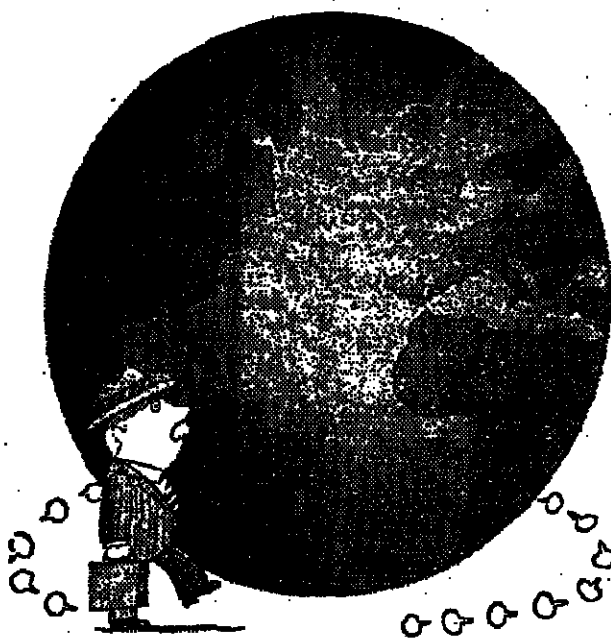
## The Sumitomo Bank is growing

As of March 31, 1973, the record shows that our deposits grew. To 4,908,052 million yen (U.S.\$18,458 million), 25.0% over deposits the year before.

Our loans grew. To 4,028,705 million yen (U.S.\$15,151 million), 26.5% over loans the year before.

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### CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET March 31, 1973

Assets	In thousands of yen	In thousands of U.S. Dollars
Cash and Due from Banks	672,296,808	2,528,382
Call Loans	57,360,060	215,721
Securities	827,886,672	3,113,526
Loans and Bills Discounted	4,028,705,173	15,151,204
Foreign Exchanges	297,854,191	1,120,174
Domestic Exchange Settlement		
a/c, Dr.	21,271,313	79,997
Customers' Liabilities for		
Acceptances and Guarantees	769,221,793	2,892,899
Bank Premises and Real Estates	81,392,280	306,101
Other Assets	21,448,780	80,665
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,777,437,070</b>	<b>25,488,669</b>
Liabilities		
Deposits	4,908,052,081	18,458,263
Call Money	234,874,670	883,320
Borrowed Money	270,559,501	1,017,522
Foreign Exchanges	120,742,115	454,088
Domestic Exchange Settlement		
a/c, Cr.	14,897,861	56,028
Acceptances and Guarantees	769,221,793	2,892,899
Accrued Expenses	92,698,199	348,621
Unearned Income	25,494,829	95,881
Other Liabilities	34,588,296	130,080
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	71,230,096	267,883
Reserve for Retirement		
Allowances	18,639,318	70,099
Reserve for Price Fluctuation	8,796,768	33,083
Other Reserves	9,505,719	35,749
Capital (Paid-up)	50,400,000	189,547
Retained Earnings	147,735,582	555,606
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,777,437,070</b>	<b>25,488,669</b>

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## Eurobonds

## Yo-Yo Currency Rates Scare Investors Out of Long-Term Mart

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Jan. 13 (AP)—Aphorisms gave way to speculation as the dollar failed to hold the gains it had made on a foreign exchange market.

After briefly touching 2.8 DM Frankfurt—the February 1973 dollar—the dollar was hit by a wave of profit-taking which dropped the rate back to the level of a week ago. The dollar now is at 2.76 and 2.78—that is, just below or at the low end of the 1973 official range—a clear assessment of the dollar's position.

It is not surprising that the dollar's position is a subject of concern to the Japanese and the United States.

While the dollar has still left a dollar well above the level of exchange that prevailed in 1968, the ups and downs of the dollar have made investors jittery and unwilling to think about long-term commitments.

It is not surprising that the dollar's position is a subject of concern to the Japanese and the United States.

While the dollar has still left a dollar well above the level of exchange that prevailed in 1968, the ups and downs of the dollar have made investors jittery and unwilling to think about long-term commitments.

For the time being, investors seem to be looking for a dollar which means that their money is going into Eurocurrency deposits—where rates for currencies are close to 10 percent (annual basis), offering an attractive haven for periods as short as seven days.

This reluctance on long-term will keep the bond market at a low level, but it will also add to the pressure on the dollar, once the investor money becomes available, activity should boom.

The Japanese and French authorities, who had blocked the international market to their residents when the balance of payments was in surplus, are now tolerated, have now relaxed their controls and the German government is expected to do so early this week.

The Japanese are eager to borrow in deutsche marks on the theory that the yen and the DM will move more or less in tandem against the dollar, thereby minimizing their foreign exchange risk.

However, secondary market prices for DM Eurobonds have yields of around 10 percent, which means it is unlikely that the Japanese will try to revive that new issue market in the very near future. Pioneer Electric Corp., however, announced Friday in Tokyo that it plans to float a \$10-million, 15-year convertible later this year after receiving shareholder approval at a meeting scheduled for March.

It is unlikely, however, that Japanese borrowers will come to the international market before April because the cabinet approved on Friday a plan to suspend the 10 percent withholding tax on the interest payments for bonds issued abroad as of April 1. Parliament is expected to approve the plan later this month and without the exemption there is not likely to be much enthusiasm for such bonds.

Of course, Japanese borrowers could float bonds through offshore financial subsidiaries—as did the Bank of Tokyo late last year. But it is questionable whether they will do so, since additional expense when the two-

## Economic Indicators

## WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Jan. 4	Dec. 28	1972
Commodity Index	212.4	208.2	153.8
*Currency in circ.	\$71,857,000	\$72,471,000	\$86,023,000
*Total loans	\$114,355,000	\$113,355,000	\$94,401,000
*Steel prod. (tons)	2,647,000	2,700,000	2,688,000
*Auto prod.	136,207	99,359	204,447
*Daily oil prod. (bbls)	8,129,000	8,175,000	9,414,000
*Freight car (bbls)	3,748	3,748	3,891,818
*Elec. Pwr. (kw-hr)	34,885	31,352	34,281
*Bus. failures	189	89	125

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Nov.	Prior Month	1972
Employed .....	\$5,688,000	\$5,688,000	\$2,525,000
Unemployed .....	4,264,000	4,060,000	4,488,000
Industrial prod.	127.3	127.3	120.2
*Personal income	\$1,076,500,000	\$1,076,500,000	\$977,600,000
*Money supply	\$286,800,000	\$286,800,000	\$282,700,000
*Consumer price index	137.7	138.6	137.0
*Construction	194	191	177

\*000 omitted. \*Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumer price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R- Revised.

year tax exemption is expected to begin in April.

The first of the French borrowers is expected to come to market by the end of this month. Intimidated by the frequent DM devaluations of the last few years, the French are expected to do all of their borrowing in either dollars or units of account. And the German borrowers will have no choice, as no other vehicles are available at present. But

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—The need for more imaginative initiatives in Washington to try to cope with increasingly complex economic issues is becoming more compelling with each passing day.

The terrible danger, however, is that the Nixon administration will sit on these problems until it is too late to deal with them effectively—as it has done so often in the past. Its critics say that this administration has provided government by reaction, rather than action, planning and foresight in tackling many economic matters.

Economists, businessmen and labor leaders have been talking in that vein. And, periodically, the financial markets have been saying the same thing. The latest round of depression in the stock and bond markets reflects widespread investor pessimism over many economic problems and concern over the inept handling of them in the nation's capital.

The sharp drop in the stock market last week (more than 30 points in the Dow Jones industrial average) is vivid testimony to investor nervousness. So is the continuing high level of interest rates.

Significant Change

While the recent flow of data on the performance of the American economy has remained mostly encouraging, there has been no undertone in the figures to suggest that the worrisome near-term outlook has changed significantly from earlier cautious assessments. The lag in the numbers may be making some highly disturbing coming events—and yet Washington seems to be

## No Time for Rule by Reaction

blissfully oblivious of the gathering storm.

The energy crisis has been capturing the headlines and public discussion—deservedly so. The international currency jitters related to it have also come in for a major share of attention. But the real threat to economic stability has been the rising and escalating pressure of inflation, which has been accorded far and away too little attention.

The major arms of government may be making the same mistake of complacency they made a year ago in grossly underestimating the dimension of inflationary forces.

It was at this time in 1973 that top officials in Washington were confidently proclaiming that in-

flation would soon be receding and that the price level would rise only 2 1/2 percent or so during the year.

Secretary of the Treasury George F. Shultz at that time was busy justifying the sudden shift to a less rigid Phase-3 of the economic stabilization program as the proper formula "to obtain prosperity with reasonably stable prices" and was expressing confidence that prices at the end of 1973 would be no higher than they were then after a "Dow-like" performance during the year. However, the bow sprung, and the price level went jolting back when the government's monthly report on wholesale prices showed a jump of 2.2 per-

cent for the single month of December. Before its meteoric rise of the last two years, this was a series that had crawled forward and backward by only a few tenths of a percentage point each month and its sensitive industrial commodity component had had virtually no change for 10 years.

In the full year of 1973, however, the overall wholesale index shot up 18 percent. The greatest influence in that thrust was the 65 percent jump in fuel, most of it in the last three months. The 27 percent rise in food costs was another major contributor, as was the earlier rise in lumber.

Worse Price News

Not the bad prospect is that even worse price news lies ahead. The recent doubling of world oil prices (which took place after the government's December wholesale price survey) and the continuing shortage of fuel in the United States assure the unhappy likelihood of even higher price increases for the year.

Moreover, food prices, which had been declining in the three previous months, resumed their upward trend in December with a rise of 1.4 percent. That trend is expected to accelerate because of lagging beef and pork production, as well as the low supplies of wheat, the smallest in 25 years.

All of this presages much higher consumer prices in the months ahead, although not necessarily to the full extent of the spurt in wholesale prices. Technology and productivity tend to mitigate the extent of the pass-through to consumers. But productivity has flattened and may now be headed downward.

## New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—The stock market wallowed through rough weather last week and, in the process, produced a substantial decline. Prices were depressed by concern over a 1974 recession, large increases in energy costs and galloping inflation rates.

On Friday, the market improved as the Dow-Jones industrial rose 18.7 points to finish at 841.68. But it was in the eyes of Wall Street, essentially a technical rally. There was no compelling news to propel stock prices higher in the final session.

In the three previous trading days, the Dow had plunged a total of 53 points, as old-line glamour stocks, oil and oil-service issues, railroads and other recent favorites took a pounding. Profit-taking also served as a factor in the retreat.

For the full week, the industrial average lost 38.75 points.

It was a week that saw many former glamour favorites wobble to 1973-74 lows. Among these were Simplify Pattern, Merck, Eastman Kodak, Disney, Avon Products, Pfizer, Eli Lilly, National Cashregister, Kroger, Rite Aid and Amp Inc.

While brokers worried over the energy crisis and assorted other problems, trading volume slowed noticeably. The turnover on Friday was 15.14 million shares, the slowest of the week and well below the "break-even" point for the average brokerage house.

Meanwhile, in the bond market, new issues of high-grade utilities moved higher. Yields on treasury bills also rose during the week.

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the counter markets giving the high, low and bid prices for the week with the change from the previous week. All prices are in dollars unless otherwise indicated. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. are for the New York market. Prices do not include retail market, nationwide or commission.

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg	Net
AT&T	124 1/4 124 1/4 - 1/4
IBM	124 1/4 124 1/4 - 1/4
General Electric	124 1/4 124 1/4 - 1/4
Westinghouse	124 1/4 124 1/4 - 1/4
Rockwell	124 1/4 124 1/4 - 1/4
Boeing	124 1/4 124 1/4 - 1/4
Lockheed	124 1/4 124 1/4 - 1/4
Northrop	124 1/4 124 1/4 - 1/4
Grumman	124 1/4 124 1/4 - 1/4
McDonnell Douglas	124 1/4 124 1/4 - 1/4
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## Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net chg
Abex 8 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 9 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 10 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 11 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 12 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 13 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 14 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 15 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 16 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 17 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 18 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 19 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 20 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 21 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 22 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 23 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 24 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 25 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 26 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 27 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 28 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 29 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 30 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2



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FTSE 340 342 345 340  
TKD 417.11  
Bid 375 380 385 405  
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## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net chg
Abex 8 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 9 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 10 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 11 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 12 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 13 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 14 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 15 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 16 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 17 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 18 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 19 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 20 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 21 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 22 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 23 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 24 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 25 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 26 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 27 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 28 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 29 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2
Abex 30 1/2% 77	102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	+ 1/2

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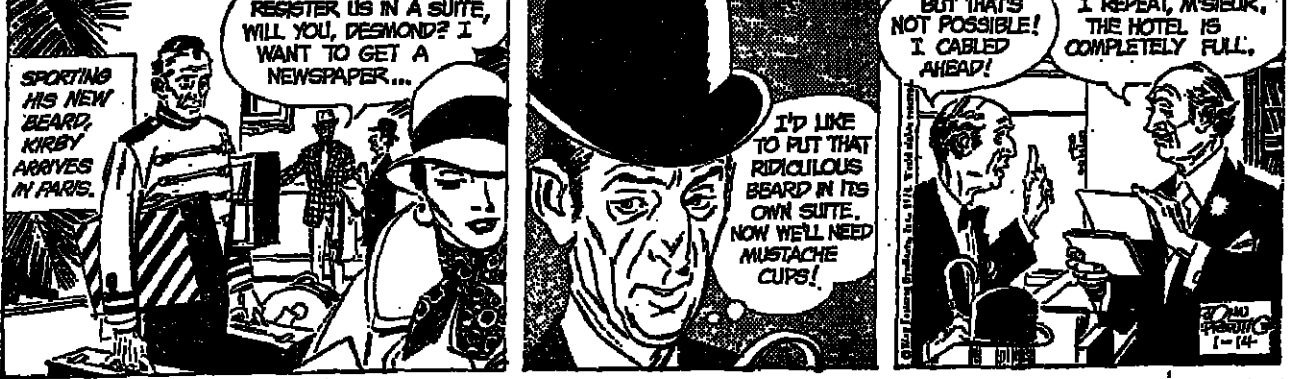
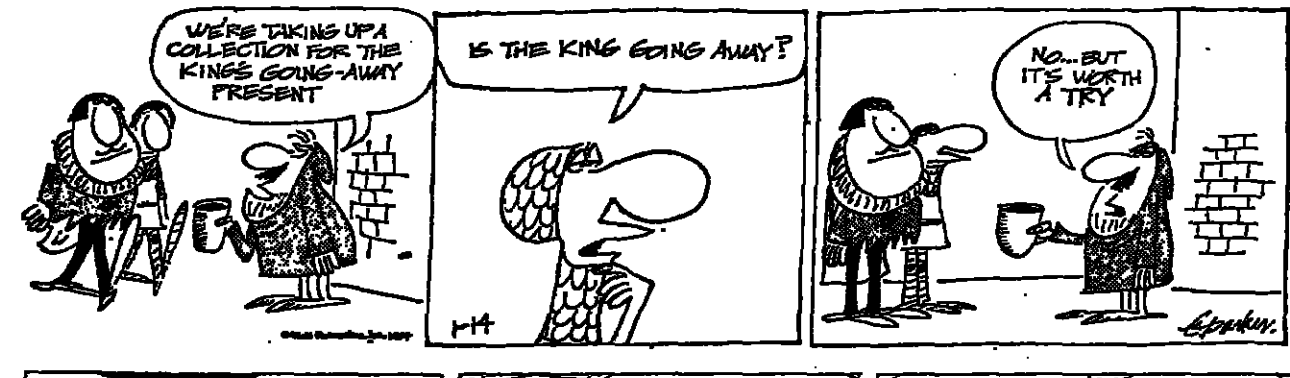
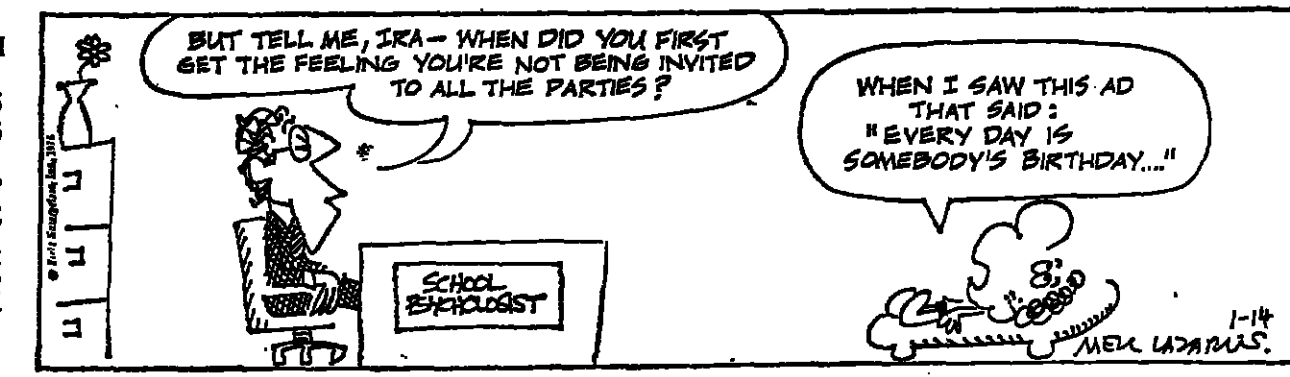
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## BLONDIE



## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

Theoretical A synonym for unoriginal. How can anyone who follows a book theory possibly think of stronger and more original moves? —thus Tchigorin railed against Steinitz's heavy emphasis on positional play.

Their lifelong dispute was as much a battle of egos as a clash of opposing concepts of play. Steinitz was wont to identify his personality with his theory and his theory, in turn, with the game itself, while Tchigorin preferred to regard himself as the noble savage, exempt from all rules and precepts.

Tchigorin felt that theory was constricting, blunting the power to create brilliant, unique combinations. What Tchigorin failed to grasp was that theory is to be used, often creatively, and that only when it is allowed to become stale can it stand in the way of fresh thinking. After all, it was the theoretician Steinitz who played the most dazzling combination (in game 4) of their 1892 world championship match, and it was Steinitz who won, 12½-10½.

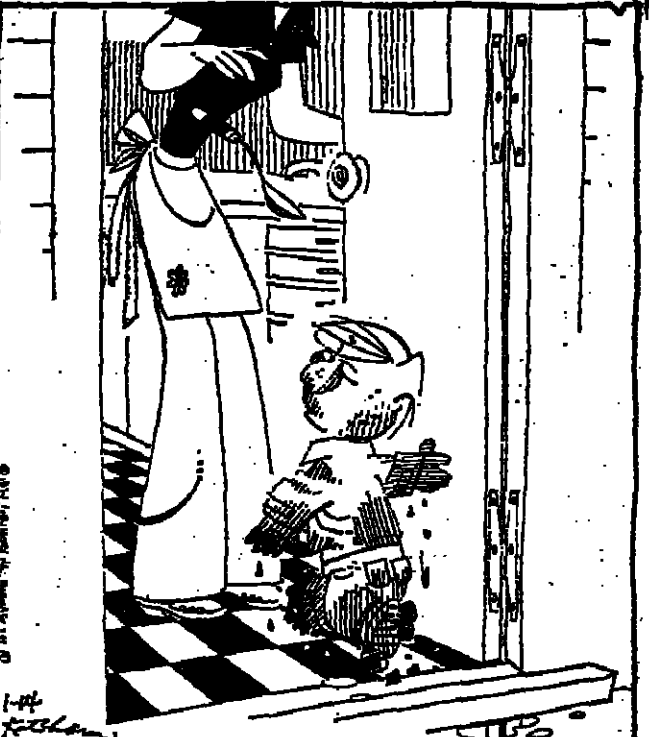
Many A Slip . . . However, in assessing the talent of a young player, it is tactics and combinations that provide the more reliable index, since his possession of theoretical knowledge may mark him as merely an excellent student. Thus, for his sharp tactical play, Norman Weinstein, the 23-year-old winner of the recent Chicago International Tournament, must be ranked as the most formidable of the current crop of young Turks.

In his game with Craig Chellstorp from the Chicago tourney, Weinstein clearly showed his stuff. With the rarely played 5 P-Q4, Weinstein sought an open game and, with 10 R-K1, he avoided the pitfall 10 R-N5, P-B3; 11 R-P4, N-R4; which gave Euwe (Black) a clear advantage against Reshevsky in Dubrovnik, 1950. Chellstorp's 11 . . . Q-Q2 determinedly avoided it . . .

White: Weinstein Black: Chellstorp  
1 P-K4 P-K4 10 R-K1 P-B3  
2 N-B3 N-QB3 11 N-P4 N-R4  
3 B-N5 P-QB3 12 Q-Q2 Q-Q2  
4 R-R4 N-B3 13 N-B3 N-R4  
5 P-Q4 P-P 14 N-B3 N-R4  
6 D-O B-B2 15 R-K5 R-K5  
7 R-K1 B-P4 16 B-N3 B-N3  
8 P-K3 N-P 17 R-B3 R-B3  
9 R-N2 P-Q3 18 N-QP R-N2

White: Weinstein Black: Chellstorp  
19 R-K1 P-B3 20 Q-B4 P-B4  
21 Q-R4 R-N  
22 B-B3 P-N  
23 B-P Q-B3  
24 Q-N4 Q-B2  
25 R-K1 R-Q1  
26 P-B3 R-Q4  
27 Q-N5 Resigns.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I WAS JUST HAVIN' MY LAST FUN WITH THE GROUND BEFORE IT GETS COVERED UP WITH SNOW."

## BOOKS

## OBEDIENCE TO AUTHORITY:

An Experimental View  
By Stanley Milgram. Illustrated. Harper & Row.  
224 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

SO the awful truth threatens to dawn. And if we can believe what the social psychologist Stanley Milgram contends in his "Obedience to Authority: An Experimental View," then we must stop sneering at bureaucrats who insist that they are only "following orders." We need no longer wonder why a pleasant-looking fellow like 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr. slaughtered three civilians at My Lai. We can stop probing for the monster in Adolf Eichmann and finally accept Hannah Arendt's contention that in Eichmann's case the evil was banal. We can understand why, in the case of the "Gestapo Archangel" and all the other historical instances where ordinary people have acted inhumanely without provocation commensurate to their deeds. And we can pretty much throw in the towel on the future of civilization in a world where there are pecking orders, assembly lines and death by remote control.

For Stanley Milgram has gone into the laboratory and discovered an appalling fact about people—that most of us would rather follow orders than obey our humanitarian instincts. In a diabolically clever experiment he designed a decade or so ago at Yale University, Prof. Milgram invited his subjects to teach random word pairs by delivering a series of increasingly powerful electric shocks for every wrong answer given by the "victim." To his astonishment, more than 60 percent of his subjects complied, even though the "victims" (who were of course fake) ranged up to 450 volts and were designated to the subjects as "dangerously severe," and even though the "victim" (who was of course a trained actor) would begin protesting pain at 150 volts and would be screaming in agony and begging to be released from the experiment from the 300-volt level on up.

Whatever it took to resist the schedule of "prods" delivered by the "experimenter" ("The experimenter requires that you continue!" and so on) and to break the terms of the experiment, the majority of subjects were unable to master the "prods" (which were of course fake) and when they were feeling severe anxiety over what they found themselves doing. The authority of "science" (or whatever) was simply too imposing to defy, the temptation to evade responsibility too strong. And so, after fiddling with all the variables and constructing theoretical models, Prof.

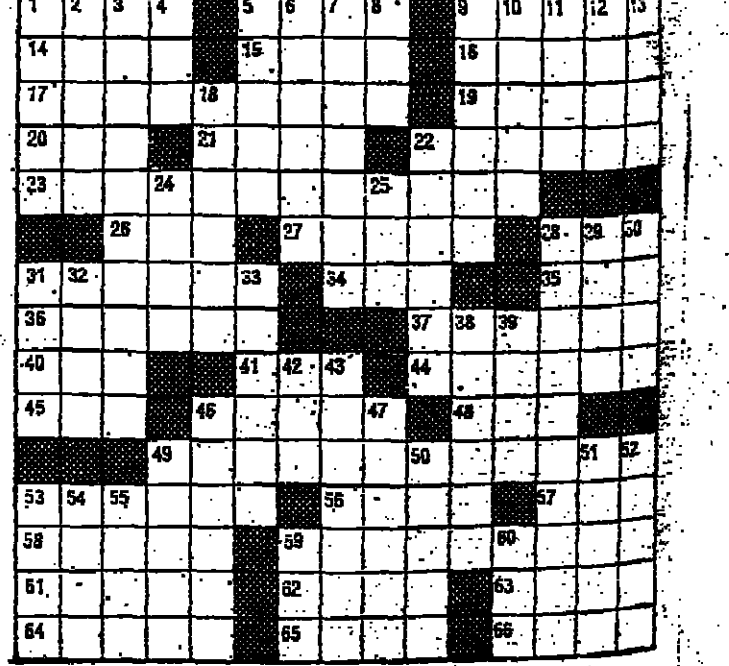
No, nothing seems wrong with the experiment itself or with the conclusion that some people "in wider social life" are depressingly obedient to authority. The trouble with this book lies elsewhere. Part of it lies in Prof. Milgram's claim that "the people studied in the experiment [were] representative of the general population" and not "a special group." For it seems undeniable to describe as representative of all mankind a group of people, most of whom participated in the experiment out of a curiosity about "science" and for a fee of \$4 plus carfare. But the biggest share of the trouble lies in Prof. Milgram's astonishing leap to apocalyptic pessimism over the future of humanity. True, it is disturbing that 60 percent of his subjects obeyed; and his speculations on why they did so are interesting. But it seems far more significant that as much as 40 percent of his so-called "ordinary people" disobeyed; and his failure to explore this fact further is most curious. If 40 out of 100 "ordinary people" were able to overcome what Prof. Milgram judges to be a fatal flaw nature has designed into us, then the chances for our species' survival seem a good deal better than "modest." And what Prof. Milgram ought to be exploring and constructing theoretical models to explain is not why the majority of people are blindly obedient (if indeed they are), but why the minority is heroically disobedient.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- 1 Riot item
  - 5 Der . . .
  - 9 "Rommersholm" author
  - 14 Inky
  - 15 Very, in Bonn
  - 16 Type of urban pollution
  - 17 Rear-seat occupant
  - 19 Forte of 9 Across
  - 20 Time: Lat.
  - 21 "This other . . ."
  - 22 Boarder
  - 23 "Peter Piper picked . . ."
  - 26 Cicero's where
  - 27 Type of campaign
  - 28 Peer Gyn's mother
  - 31 Swirls
  - 34 British pie ingredient
  - 35 Cracow's land: Abbr.
  - 36 Resident of Geneva
  - 37 Marches the colors
  - 40 Work on hides
  - 41 Slower, in music: Abbr.
  - 44 . . . ramparts . . .
  - 45 High school subj.
  - 46 Bradley et al.
  - 48 Penitential symbol
  - 49 "Cuckoo" or "whippoorwill," e.g.
  - 53 . . . my children . . .
  - 56 Bog down
  - 57 Cricket positions
  - 58 Violin maker
  - 59 By-the-numbers painters
  - 61 Having heavy hair
  - 62 Mr. Root
  - 63 Laugh, in Lyons
  - 64 . . . Simha . . .
  - 65 Sanskrit poet
  - 66 Decorate again
  - 68 King of Judah et al.
  - 69 1879
  - 70 Pulpit wisdom
  - 73 Farm implement
  - 79 . . . I thought . . .
  - 82 . . . the master of my fate . . .
  - 83 Irish bay
  - 84 New York city
  - 87 Having steps
  - 89 Aquatic mammal
  - 90 Maine college town
  - 91 Prefix with mural
  - 92 Beasts of burden
  - 93 Tibetan figure
  - 94 Moslem priest
  - 95 Capital of Yemen
  - 98 One of two N.T. books: Abbr.
  - 99 David's officer



هكذا من الجبل



## Csonka Leads 24-7 Victory

**NOT SO PREMATURE** — Miami Dolphins coach Don Shula posed with Super Bowl trophy this week. Now it's his.

**By Dave Anderson**

game on TV, three Skylab astronauts whirled in space. They've been up there for several weeks and they'll be up there for a few more. But only a relatively few Americans know their names. Ask almost anybody to name three Dolphins or three Vikings and let's say, George, Grigori and Buonocini. Tuxton, Page and Eller. Not nearly as many people know the names of the three Skylab astronauts.

**Austrian Is Second**

## Nelson of U.S.

# Of Proell at 11

GRINDELWALD, Switzerland, Jan. 13 (UPI).—An 18-year-old American swept to world prominence today by accomplishing what the elite of women skiers haven't been able to do for the past two years: beat Austrian wunderwoman Annemarie Moser-Proell in the downhill.

Cindy Nelson roared down one of the most demanding tracks in the Alpine world in 1 minute 52.24 seconds to win the first major race of her career.

Miss Proell, undefeated in 11 straight World Cup downhill races since 1972, was second in 1:52.31 and Olympic downhill champion Marie-Therese Nadig of Switzerland third in 1:52.62.

"It was just a perfect run," Miss Nelson said. "I couldn't have raced better. But I did not expect to win."

Hank Tauber, the new U.S. Alpine program director, said, "I knew Cindy had all the potential to win a race, but I did not expect her to explode so soon."

Miss Nelson, 18, came out among the 65 entries from 19 countries in technical skill, negotiated the tricky bends in the up-

With her performance, she joined the top country skiers in the first month's world championships in St. Moritz, Switzerland.

"The victory certainly boosted my confidence," she said. "But it also means an extra burden to be counted among the world's elite contenders."

Miss Nelson's victory marked the first U.S. triumph in a World Cup race this season. The best previous finishes were two second places, by Barbara Cochran, in the giant slalom and by her sister, a special slalom.

"Our skiers are improving well towards the world championships," Tauber said. "We have all reason to look into a bright future."

Tauber said the Grindelwald downhill track was "extremely difficult and very dangerous."

"You need to be an excellent racer to win on this course," he said. "It requires enormous technical skill. Cindy had it. She will lead a similar race for the world championships races at St. Moritz."

Miss Nelson clocked the best intermediary time in the upper section where she was 36 seconds ahead of Miss Proell. Both Misses Proell and third-placed Mrs. Radig gained on the lower part, but not enough to make up for Cindy's lead obtained in the first two turns.

Miss Proell, who had won all three downhill this season, said she has no explanation to offer for the winner must have been faster.

"That's all I have to say," she said.

Despite her defeat, Miss Proell still clearly ahead in the World Cup standings and heading for her fourth straight World Cup triumph.

But the defeat will deflect boosted

From Wire Dispatches

After beating Ecuador 5-0 earlier this month, they were due to play Argentina, but the Argentine government refused to allow the match to take place because of the apartheid issue.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—Bjorn Borg, 17-year-old Swedish tennis star, beat New Zealand's Onny Parun, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1, to win the men's singles in the New Zealand Open tournament here today.

Etonne Goolagong of Australia won the women's singles, defeating American Ann Kiyomura, 6-2, 6-1.

**PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 13 (AP). —**Johnny Miller, who won in cold and rain last week, was in his element today as he led the pack of 66 under sunny skies yesterday and moved into a share of the third-round lead in the \$150,000 Phoenix Open golf tournament.

Bob Wynn, the second-round leader, slipped to a T3 and was in a group at 23.

Defending champion Bruce Crampton of Australia and Lee Trevino were out of it. They were tied at 217, 13 strokes behind. Each had a 72. Tom Weiskopf

Miller, the current U.S. Open champion, had a 54-hole total of 204 and was tied at 9 under par with Miller Barber on the 5,709-yard Phoenix Country Club course.

Barber, 42, managed a 67 despite a double-bogey five when his tee shot found one of the new lakes on the 15th hole.

John Manaffur pulled only one birdie on the 18th hole after a 66 gave him a 203 total.

Gene Littler and six others were tied for fourth at 207, just three strokes back going into the last 18 holes of the chase for a \$30,000 prize.

Littler, who capped his comeback from cancer with a victory at St. Louis last year, took advantage of the near-perfect playing conditions to forge a 65.

He was tied with Larry Wadkins, Hale Irwin, Jim Colbert, Phil Rodgers and Canadian Ben Kern. Kern and Irwin had 65 while Wadkins, Rodgers and Colbert posted 66s in the generally

birds in a row at one stretch, holed a pair of 18-footers on the 17th and got still another from 20 feet.

### THIRN-FOUL LEADERS

Dolmay Miller	.....	68-68-65-204
Johnny Barber	.....	6-6-63-234
John Manaffur	.....	13-70-69-193
Pat J. Bradley	.....	7-6-69-195
Hale Irwin	.....	73-67-67-197
Larry Wadkins	.....	19-62-74-207
Jim Colbert	.....	17-67-69-207
Ben Kern	.....	17-69-67-207
Phil Rodgers	.....	74-66-67-207
Joan Schroeder	.....	9-67-69-208
Bob Wyse	.....	68-67-73-213
Barclay Beard	.....	74-67-62-208
Muham Green	.....	69-70-69-208
Dave Stockton	.....	75-65-65-208

### More Sports News On Page 11

**More Sports News  
On Page 11**

HOUSTON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Don Shula, flush with the glow of victory, today proclaimed his second Super Bowl championship club even better than his first.

"There's no question in my mind," said the Miami coach following his Dolphins' devastating 7-0 decision over Minnesota in Super Bowl VIII, "that this team is better than any team I've ever coached. Each year did not mean much; that team did not see a game.

"I thought from the beginning this season that this club could be better.

"We have a defensive unit that going to get better each year plays. It is still young. I knew would be better this year.

"And we played last year without Bob Griese. With him in there this year, I thought we were going to be better.

"I think today's performance proves that this football team can get it done."

"The Dolphins crushed the Vikings with a persistent ground attack that featured the Super Bowl record performance of 145 yards by Larry Csonka.

Our offensive line was absolutely fabulous," Shula said.

"The other part in Miami's two first-quarter drives that the Dolphins in front 14-0 in 15 minutes of play.

"Just the chance to have people compare us with the Green Bay Packers is motivating enough for me to make up a great team. There is no rah-rah spirit; this ball club like there are others, but it is a great group of 11 who happen to get along after pretty good.

"And I don't want to blow any of the coach Shula, but I think he is the greatest there is."

"We played our best football of season in the playoffs," Shula said.

Coming into this game our concern was [Minnesota] running back Fran Tarkenton. We knew that sometimes during day we were going to be in a close game.

"We decided not to chase, but to stick. And today we caught."

**BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 13 (AP).—**New Zealand's Denny Hulme, driving a McLaren, won the Argentine Grand Prix here today in the first formula one test of the 1974 international circuit.

Hulme drove past Carlos Reutemann of Argentina in the last lap after Reutemann, who had slipped from the third spot, slowed down with mechanical difficulties.

Reutemann, driving a new Brabham BT-44, took the lead on the first lap from pole-winner Ronnie Peterson of Sweden, who was driving a Lotus.

Second place went to Austria's Niki Lauda, driving a Ferrari, followed by Swedish veteran Clay Regazzoni, also piloting a Ferrari.

**WHA RESULTS**

**Saturday's Games**

Houston 8, Quebec 1 (Lund, Marty D'Amico, G. Bouchard, J. Gosselin, J. Hilbert).

Cleveland 6, Los Angeles 3 (Jarvis 2, G. Bouchard, J. Hilbert, T. Tardif, T. Tarasak).

Minnesota 6, Toronto 5 (M. Walton 2, G. Bouchard, J. Hilbert, T. Tardif, T. Tarasak, Cardwell, Smith, Sentes 2).

**Saturday's Games**  
 Hogaton 5, Quebec 1 (Lund, Marty  
 Gows, Popiel, Hughes, Labossiere; J.  
 Gilbert).  
 Cleveland 5, Los Angeles 4 (Jarratt; E.  
 Buchanan, Erickson, White; Tardif 3.  
 Garwasluk).  
 Minnesota 2, Toronto 6 (M. Walton 2,  
 Lampron, Connelly, Smith, R. Walton,  
 Antonovich, Cardwell; Hickey, Sentas 2,

FRIDAY

East

cecon 63, Harvard 40.  
mus 70, Juarez 50.  
id 60, N. 45.  
80, Darmouth 50.  
Lawrence 64, Hamilton 78.

South

ylard 72, Wake Forest 50.  
r 34, N. Brockport 40.  
Car. A-T 85, Mo. Caro. St. 82.

Midwest

sh 81, Rio Grande 78.

Southwest

ming 72, Utah St. 67.

West

oe 80, Sacramento 54.  
4 23, California 66.  
64, Stanford 57.  
Mary's (Cal.) 78, Las Vegas 87.  
r 60, N. Washington 50.  
ora 72, Pepperdine 58.  
a Clara 75, Loyola 71.  
le 60, New Mex. 56.  
ora 73, Cal Tech 48.  
touth 86, PAC Lutheran 77.  
le 60, New Mex. 56, Paso 33.  
tard 72, Idaho 58.  
rtion 64, Northridge 50.  
tate St. 101, Gonzaga 50 (2 o'v).

SATURDAY

East

ay 74, Cal-Mex 50.

Midwest

Union Coll. 67, New Hamp. 56 (o'v).  
Brown 81, Lafayette 57.  
Bucknell 78, Drexel 49.  
Catholic 88, Niagara 94 (o'v).  
Colgate 78, Columbia 63.  
Delaware 88, Witten 49.  
Delaware Valley 88, Haverford 78.  
Fairfield 71, Hofstra 61.  
P. Dickinson 78, St. Francis (N.Y.) 64.  
Robert 81, Eisenhower 47.  
Juniata 89, Upsala 88.  
Penn 33, Harvard 63.  
P. St. 81, West Virginia 45.  
Pittsburgh 62, Duke 46.  
Providence 75, Cal-Virline 41.  
Reichstadt 78, Loyola 71.  
St. Bonaventure 84, Duquesne 71.  
Syracuse 78, St. John's 71.  
Temple 68, Fordham 61.  
Wagner 67, Albright 61.

South

Alabama 85, Mississippi St. 64.  
American U. 81, Geo. Wash. 37.  
Davidson 81, Furman 44.  
E. Tenn. 81, W. Va. 87.  
I. Kentucky 72, Murray 81 (o'v).  
Georgia 75, Florida 71.  
Georgia Tech 82, Waverly 76.  
Howard 81, Xavier 74 (A-T).  
Kentucky 81, St. Peter's (N.J.) 74.  
Shenandoah 78, Salem 78.  
Tennessee 87, Georgetown 50.  
LSU 84, Vanderbilt 81.  
McMurry 74, Morris Harvey 84.  
Missouri 88, Trans. 78.  
North Carolina 97, Virginia 78.  
North-Oak 78, 90, Clemson 64.  
Oglethorpe 81, Georgia 81.

Midwest

Alton 81, Eastern Mich. 49.  
Bradley 188, Western 31.  
Bowling Green 70, Miami 101 68.  
Cleveland 78, Dayton 78.  
Evansville 115, Washburn 72.  
Indiana 34, Wisconsin 81.  
Kansas 78, St. Joseph 78.  
Lewistown 72, Drake 82.  
Marquette 63, DePaul 49.  
Michigan 65, Minnesota 65.  
Michigan St. 72, Ohio St. 81.  
Missouri 81, Iowa 81.  
Northwestern 81, Iowa 67.  
Notre Dame 78, Penn. 100 44.  
Ohio U. 82, Toledo 72.  
Purdue 61, Illinois 68.  
St. Louis 85, Xavier 81.  
Western Mich. 106, Detroit 88.

Southwest

Colorado 87, Oklahoma St. 68.  
Houston 59, Rice 60.  
Oklahoma 65, Kansas St. 63.  
SMU 81, Dallas Baptist 81.  
Texas Tech 81, Kansas 71 (o'v).

West

Arizona St. 80, New Mexico 83.  
Hawaii 72, Oklahoma City 70.  
Long Beach St. 71, San Jose St. 57.  
San Diego 78, Washington 78.  
San Fran. 78, Loyola (La.) 70.  
Seattle St. New Las Vegas 61.  
USC 74, California 78.  
Utah 81, Pacific 78, Arizona 63.  
UCLA 86, Stanford 67.  
Utah 104, Brigham Young 88.  
Washington St. Oregon 81 68.

ORINDELWALD, Switzerland, Jan. 13 (UPI)—An 18-year-old American swept to world prominence today by accomplishing what the elite of the women skiers haven't been able to do for her: beat the world-beat Austrian wunderwoman Annemarie Moser-Pröell in the downhill.

Cindy Nelson roared down one of the most demanding tracks in the Alpine world in 1 minute 56.94 seconds to win the first major race of her career.

Miss Pröell, undefeated in 11 straight World Cup downhill races since 1972, was second in 1:52.81 and Olympic downhill champion in 1976, the last of Switzerland third in 1:52.62.

"It was just a perfect run," Miss Nelson said. "I couldn't have raced better. But I did not ex-

pect the confidence of her rivals who now realize that the 'terrible' Pröell is not unbeatable.

"We knew the day would come," said Austrian women's coach Hans Hinterberger. "We expected Italy's Claudia Giordani or Switzerland's Marie-Therese Nädig to do it rather than Cindy Nelson. But the young American proved to be among the best. Her run was in the sharp bends was perfect."

Miss Nelson's best ranking this season was a sixth place in the World Cup downhill at Pinzocco, West Germany, earlier this month. She was on the U.S. Olympic team two years ago, but could not compete because she dislocated her hip in a fall during training on the race on the same track here.

Downhill	
1. C. Nelson, U.S.	1:52.74
2. A. Mozer-Proell, Austria	1:52.21
3. M.-T. Nagig, Switz	1:52.12
4. E. Treichl, Austria	1:52.08
5. R. Mittermaier, W. Ger.	1:52.13
6. T. Treichl, W. Ger.	1:52.21
7. I. Lukasser, Austria	1:52.50
8. F. Gierdorf, West-Germany	1:53.47
9. H. Wenzel, Liechtenstein	1:53.82
10. M. Kaserer, Austria	2:50.70
World Cup Standings	
	Points
1. A. Mozer-Proell, Austria	141
2. M.-T. Nagig, Switz	72
3. K. Brenner, Canada	68
4. E. Treichl, Austria	57
5. C. Zechmeister, W. Ger.	57
6. W. Dreyel, Austria	55
7. I. Lukasser, Austria	52
8. F. Treichl, Austria	47
9. C. Giordani, Italy	47
10. F. Serrat, France	40

East Division						
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Boston	26	7	5	67	122	105
Montreal	25	8	5	67	122	105
Toronto	21	14	4	49	153	122
S. Rangers	19	14	8	47	149	171
Quebec	17	16	7	43	129	170
Detroit	10	26	5	27	167	164
S. Islanders	9	21	11	28	97	155
Vancouver	9	25	7	25	106	130

West Division						
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	26	8	5	52	126	73
Chicago	23	8	13	49	127	62
St. Louis	15	14	6	42	113	101
San Jose	15	17	5	41	107	113
Calgary	15	17	5	41	124	144
Los Angeles	13	20	7	35	113	133
Pittsburgh	11	24	8	27	107	152
San Francisco	10	25	5	25	103	170

East's Games						
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Vancouver	2	3	0	4	22	17
Quebec	2	3	0	4	22	17
Philadelphia	2	3	0	4	22	17
Calgary	2	3	0	4	22	17
San Jose	2	3	0	4	22	17
Los Angeles	2	3	0	4	22	17
Pittsburgh	2	3	0	4	22	17
San Francisco	2	3	0	4	22	17

From Wire Dispatches

MORZINE, France, Jan. 13.—Piero Gros and his Italian teammates continued their domination of the World Cup slalom today. Yesterday, Roland Collombin of Switzerland reassured himself as the world's top downhiller.

Both Collombin and Gros scored their second straight victories in their specialties. Gros, 19, had the fastest times in both heats to total 3 minutes 56.67. His fellow-Italians were not far behind as the captured four of the top five places. Last week when Gros, who now leads the World Cup standings, won the giant slalom, the Italians captured all five top spots.

Yesterday's downhill here, is second with 94 while Collombin is third with 90.

Collombin, 22, and the Olympic downhill slalom medalist, was visibly astonished by his victory.

As he skidded to a halt at the finish line, he shook his head in disappointment and said, "I ran very badly."

**MEN'S EVENTS**

**Downhill**

1	R. Collombin, Switz.	4: 45.51
2	P. Klammer, Austria	1:43.50
3	P. Reek, Switz.	1:43.19
4	E. Burckle, Italy	1:43.44
5	B. Stucki, Switz.	1:43.47
6	A. Schuster, Switz.	1:43.52
7	E. Credit, Austria	1:46.75
8	D. Rewler, U.S.A.	1:50.74
9	A. and G. May, Switz.	1:51.32
10	A. Sprecher, Switz.	1:51.32

**Giant Slalom**

LONDON, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—  
**Stoke City** yesterday paid Chelsea £240,000 for a record transfer fee of £240,000 (\$550,000) for midfield player **Alan Hudson**, while two other troubled soccer stars, **Peter Osmond** and **George Best**, still pondered their futures.

Osmond's projected £300,000 transfer from Chelsea to **Derby County** appeared to have broken down and **Best** was placed on a transfer list by **Manchester United** after missing training three times in the past two weeks.

**Hudson**, 22, signed for Stoke this morning for a fee which surpassed the previous British record of £225,000 by which **Leicester City** for **David Walsh**.

6. G. Thoeni, Italy 55  
 7. R. Trueman, Australia 53  
 8. R. H. Thompson, Australia 52  
 9. Helmut Schneider, Italy 43  
 10. H. P. Nantz, Italy 40  
 C. Reuter, W. Ger. 38

## Milburn Turning Pro

**BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 13 (UPI).—Rodney Milburn**, the world record holder and Olympic gold medal winner in the 110-meter high hurdles, has said he planned to sign a professional track contract, probably late this month. **Milburn**, 23-year-old senior at Southern University, said his attorney is negotiating with the International Track Association, which runs the two tours.

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